

# **Universal Coverage experience of Thailand**

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# Preparation Stage

## Do

### Do research

- √ Use local researcher
- √ Design according to Local context
- √ Capacity strengthening of national health systems researchers

### Conduct pilot projects

- √ To test the systems
- √ Get more evidence from different contexts
- √ Evidence for implementation

## Don't

- X Copy other countries
- X Implement by intuition, without evidence support
- X Don't trust consultant too much, do believe in your own evidence and political organizational culture

# Financing (1)

## Collecting

### Do

- √ Compulsory SHI for formal private sector employee
- √ General tax for public servant and rest of population
- +/- Earmarked tax

### Don't

- X Voluntary insurance can never achieve UC
- X Out of pocket
- X Contributory scheme for informal sector: high cost to collect premium, difficult to enforce enrolment

# Financing (2)

## Pooling

### Do

- ✓ Regional or National
- ✓ Thailand choose national pool through general tax

### Don't

- X Too small population no enough risk sharing pool

# Financing (3)

## Benefit package

### Do

- √ Comprehensive package: covers OP, IP, A&E, P&P, high cost, rehabilitation, dialysis, ART etc.
- √ A small number of negative list e.g. cosmetic surgery
- √ Based on evidence of cost effectiveness

### Don't

- X Allow additional charges by providers for which results in two tiers services

# Financing (4)

## Purchasing

### Do

- √ Close ended payment:
  - √ For SHI: inclusive capitation for OP and IP,
  - √ For UC scheme:
    - √ Capitation for OP and prevention, health promotion;
    - √ global budget + DRG for IP ,

### Don't

- X Open ended payment: e.g. fee for service, per day of admission,
  - X Stimulate supplier-induced demand
  - X Fee for service with high copay results in household catastrophic health expenditure

# Information Technology

## Do

- √ Harmonization of three public insurance schemes, as beneficiaries cross schemes
- √ Beneficiary registration
- √ Provider registration
- √ Electronic transfer of funds
- √ Strong ground DRG development
- √ E-patient records
- √ Maximize use of information and evidence for decisions

## Don't

- X Implement UC using paper work transaction

# Health Services Delivery

## Do

- ✓ Purchase services from a contractor network in particular district health systems (DH, HC)
- ✓ Strengthen primary care as gate keeper [budget holding for OP]
- ✓ Develop comprehensive referral system
- ✓ Private partnership through contractual agreement

## Don't

- X Direct contact to tertiary care or specialist



# Governance System

## Do

- ✓ Enact a Law on National Health Security
- ✓ Purchaser provider split
- ✓ Multi-partner governance board,
- ✓ Evidence based culture
- ✓ Hotline for and transparent mechanism to handle complaints
- ✓ No-fault liability payment to compensate medical adverse events
- ✓ Balance interests between members and healthcare providers

## Don't

- X UC scheme should not governed by bureaucratic Department

# Enabling factors for Thai UC

1. Political commitment – policy agenda setting
2. Evidence based policy formulation
3. Existing functioning primary healthcare, close to client services, easy access by rural populations
  - Result in equitable utilization and benefit incidence
4. Government effectiveness in scaling up and sustaining UC scheme
5. High capacity on information systems: enabling monitor, evaluate and continued systems fine tuning
6. Champion of Thai UC



Dr. Sanguan Nittayarumpong  
The first Secretary General of National Health Security Office